THE MINORITY

New Plans for Giving It Representation in the Government.

Notable Paper Before the Progress Club by W. D. Foulke-Whole Field of Suffrage Discussed.

The Progress Club lecture course was opened yesterday at Mansur Hall with a notable paper by William Dudley Foulke. of Richmond, on "Popular Suffrage," The hall was comfortably filled, among the audience being a large number of ladies.

Mr. Foulke opened with a brief review of the evolution of popular government, based upon suffrage, with various limitasions. He touched upon the question of compulsory suffrage, but dismissed it with the remark that there were many difficulties in its way, and, moreover, it was doubtful whether votes that had to be brought out by force would be cast with conscientious wisdom. To woman suffrage he devoted not a little space, declaring that, while there might be two sides to the question of the expediency, there could be but one to the question of justice; woman of right was entitled to the suffrage just as much as man. He gave at some length his views on the objects upon which the suffrage should be exercised; how far it-the popular vote-should go toward determining results in legislation and executive government. In the executive and judicial branches he saw many reasons why officials should not be subject to the burly-burly of campaigns and popular elections, but in the legislative branch he sought for methods that would bring the popular will more surely and more quickly to bear upon results. He even favored the method in vogue in some of the Swiss cantons of ratifying or reject ing legislative measures by popular vote. Another portion of his paper was devoted to a discussion of fraud and corruption of not only the popular ballot, but of legis-latures and elected officials. He thought that civil service reform, carried out to its logical conclusion, would remove much of the temptation for this sort of thing.

ON MINORITY REPRESENTATION. The most interesting part of Mr. Foulke's paper, that relating to minority representation, was reserved for the last. Further on his language on this topic is given in full. In discussing gerrymanders, he departed from his manuscript to speak in emphatic terms of the way the popular voice is gagged by the legislative gerrymander in Indiana. He believed that in the idea of minority representation lay the remedy for this sort of thing. He said:

"In order that a representative assembly should be really such, it ought to represent every variety of public opinion in the same ratio that such variety numerically exists among the people. The proper idea of a representative government is a government of the whole people by the whole people, equally represented, but democracy, as practiced in this country, is often (in the words of John Stuart Mill) a government of the whole people by a mere majority of the people exclusively represented. This may be a government of privilege in favor of a certain class possessing the numerical majority, and these alone have a voice in the government. We all admit that the minority must yield, but it does not seem to occur to us that there is any middle ground between allowing a minority to be equally powerful with the majority and blotting it out altogether. Suffrage is not equal where every individual does not count for as much as any other individual, but wherever a representstive is selected from a county, a district or a State against whom a considerable portion of the voters have cast their ballots, all these voters are wholly excluded from proper representation. But the evil goes further than this-it often happens that a majority from the different States of the country represent parties or princi-ples opposed to those held by the majority of the people of the whole country. It may indeed happen that a majority of the entire people may be opposed to a Presidential candidate, and yet such candidate having received a majority of the votes in the Electoral College is installed in office. This is not a government of the people but against the wishes of the people, not a government by a majority but by a minormy. This is an instance where the lesser number rule the greater. It is an evil and abuse of representative government.

"The lawabiding instincts of our people are such that they are willing to acquiesce temporarily in a government of this kind. knowing that in the long run the wish of the majority is likely to prevail. But in a matter affecting their vital interests they might very properly resist this kind of in- any such candidate should receive the full justice. If there is any way of obviating quota of representation he should be dethis form of misrepresentation it ought marked in State legislatures.

LEGISLATION BY MINORITIES. "The men who can get a majority of Votes in a majority of legislative districts will control the Legislature, but they may represent a minority of the people of a State. Thus we have often seen that the Governor of New York was Democratic, the entire vote of the State being Democratic, while the Legislature was Republican, the majority of the districts being the Democratic vote in the city of New York renders this almost inevitable. The people of the entire State are therefore misrepresented in their Legislature. This will often happen without conscious effort to gerrymander the State, but the evil is greatly increased when a fraudulent effort is made to combine districts in such a way that one party will have a small majority in a large number of districts and the other party will have a large majority in a small number of districts. This has been notoriously the case in our own State. Indiana elects thirteen Congressmen. According to the popular vote they should stand seven Democrats and six Republicans. According to the present gerrymander they are eleven Democrats and only two Republicans. Every Hoosier Demoerat has an influence in Congress equal to that of more than five Republicans. Congress too often represents minorities. As. Professor Commons, of Bloomington University, shows when the McKinley bill was passed there was a Republican majority of that time a Democratic majority of seven. In the present Congress the Democrats have a majority of seventy-nine, whereas according to the popular vote they would be in a minormy of twenty-eight. The People's party would have thirty-one votes instead of eight and the Republicans 152 instead of 129, such a Congress is hardly a repre-

sentative body. "There is another objection to our present system, and that is that small parties, which usually represent new ideas, perhaps beneficent ones, which are just taking root, and which may hereafter be the source of infinite good to the State. these parties are stifled through utter lack of representation in our legislative counsels. Thus it was for a long time with reference to the Free Soil party, whose principles afterwards produced the ripe fruit of universal emancipation. Thus it is to-day in reference to the believers in the single tax and labor party, in the prohibition movement, the Populist move-

ment and other new things good and bad which ought to be represented just in proportion to their numbers. Many of these men will not vote now for their own parties because they see the hopelessness of their cause. They cannot get a single Congressmen or member of the Legislature. so they take the less of the two evils and vote for a Republican or a Democrat, as they think the men they vote for will come nearest to doing what they want. I have often argued myself with temperance pecple that they should not vote the Probibition ticket because that was throwing away their vote. But if they were sure of some representation they would vote their convictions. Now a new thought should never be stiffed. A new party which represents a new thought should have its own

chance to survive in competition with the conservatism of the old parties. "Nor are these all the evils of the present system of dividing the State into districts for the purpose of electing Representatives. There is another serious objection. Political parties in each district will nominate the most available man. Now the strongest and ablest candidate is rarely the most available. If he has warmer political friends he has also more political enemies. Each party is driven to nominate a man against whom as little as possible can be said, who has said little and done little to which any one can make objection. This leads to the choice of medicerity against talent. Zachary Taylor was more available than Henry Clay: Hayes was more available than Grant or Blaine. As with the presidency, so with Congress and the Legislature. But if the minority can get representation they will get the man they want most. They will get the man of greater ability, though he may have more

NEW REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM. "Our present system of division into legislative districts has been so universally followed that we have come to believe it inevitable; that it is the only way in which members of Congress or of the Legislature can be elected. If that were indeed so we ought to submit to it as the best thing possible. But long since a bill was introduced by Mr. Hare in the House of Commons providing a feasible plan for minority representation which was strongly advocated by John Stuart Mill. Within the last three years the captons of Ticino, Neuchatel and Geneva have adopted a system of min rity representation which works perfectly. And last August the Hon. Thomas M. Johnson introduced a bill in Congress to the same effect which seems to me perfectly practicable in its provisions. It provides that the members of the House of Representatives shall be voted for at large in their respective States; that any party which east 1 per cent, of the vote at the previous election, or which is indorsed by a petition of voters amounting to 1 per cent, of the total vote may nominate candidates and cause the names to be printed on the official ballot. Each elector has as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, and he may distribute them as he pleases among the candidates, giving one vote to each. He also designates on his ballot the ticket which he favors. The sum of all the votes cast in any State is divided by the number of seats to which each State is entitled. Fo instance, in the State of Indiana the vote is divided by thirteen. This gives as its quotient the quota of representation. Affe wherever any ticket or man receives tha many votes it is entitled to at least one Representative, Where it receives twice that many votes it is entitled to two Rep resentatives, etc. The sum of all the votes cast for the tickets of each party is divided by this quota of representation, and the re enit shows how many seats that party i entitled to. If there is any remainder lef over, and if the sum of these quotients less than the whole number of seats to be filled, the party which has the largest re mainder is entitled to the first vacancy The only question which then remains to be determined is which of the candidates o that party shall have this sout. That I very easy to settle. The candidate who receives the largest number of individua votes gets the first place, and so on. If the seat of any member becomes vacant dur ing his term the remainder of the tern shall be served by the candidate of his par ty having the highest number of votes This plan is simple enough-far simple than the Australian ballot system which it supplements, and it is perfectly practicable, for it has already been tried and has

"In Tieino, in 1890, the number of Conservatives was 12,653, of Radicals 12,018. Uniy a handful less, Yet, under the apportionment at that time, the Conservatives had seventy-seven members and the Radicals only thirty-five. The gerrymander was so unjust that it led to an insurrection and a constitutional amendment was adopted incorporating this principle of proportional representation. The Conservatives now elect fifty members, and the Radicals forty-five, just about the same proportion that they were entitled to by their respective votes. SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

perhaps not ideally perfect. Probably a provision should be added authorizing any voter to vote for his own candidate irrespective of any nomination by 1 percent. of the voters of the State. . In this case if any such candidate should receive the full clared elected, and the remaining vote onto be adopted. This evil is even more | ly should be distributed among the various parties, as proposed by Mr. Johnson's bill. Practically, however, this bill removes the greatest of the difficulties now in our system. The vote of every man in Indiana is counted for somebody, providing one-thirteenth of the voters of the State join in supporting the person or the party for whom it is cast. As it is now half the voters cast their votes for some one who is not elected, and half have no representation. The voters are not confined in their selection of candidates to men who reside within their own districts. They may draw upon the best talent of the whole Republican. The great concentration of | State. The single tax advocate, the supporter of the Labor party, the Populist, the Prohibitionist, are not driven to the alternative of voting for men or parties whom they dislike or else losing their votes altogether. The tie between the Representative and his constituents would be closer. These would be scattered over the State, but every one of them would have voted for him. The men who are distinguished throughout the State, although devoid of local induence, would not be excinded as they are at present. Minorities would be represented by their best and strongest men, and majorities would be compelled to look out for better and stronger men to compete with these. Bribery and vote-buying would be rendered much more useless and difficult. When a district is very nearly evenly divided the purchase of 100 votes may now turn the scales, and the entire district of perhaps 10,000 voters is misrepresented by one who has bought his seat by corrupting 100 voters. But in this system the bought vote only adds its own numerical value to its representation. Five three, but according to the popular vote all hundred purchased votes would not buy over the country there would have been at one-twentieth of a seat. The distributor of money among blocks of five would find his occupation greatly depreciated.

"The measure proposed by Mr. Johnson is not the only one by which minority representation can be secured. Another system has been devised, known as the Gove system. The members of the House of Representatives are elected at large in their respective States, and nominations may be made by a party casting 1 per cent of the vote, as in the other system. Each voter, however, casts his vote in lavor of only one Representative. Every candidate receiving a quota of votes (the number obtained by dividing the total vote by the number of Representatives to be chosen), shall be declared elected. If any vote shall be meffective, either because there are not enough to elect one Representative or more than enough for that purpose, these ineffective votes shall be transferred to other candidates, designated by the party who receives the ineffective votes cast. He must file with the Secretary of State three weeks before election a statement of the others to

whom these votes are to be transferred, and these statements shall be published for the information of voters. In this way no vote is lost and each voter knows to whom his vote is to be transferred in case his candidate receives too many or too few votes to make the quota. The ineffective votes are to be transferred to the candidate to whom the largest number of votes were originally cast, whose vote was not equal to the quota. Any excess over this to the candidate having the second largest num-

ber of votes, etc. "This system has never been actually tried and is subject to the disadvantage that a voter may object to the transfer of his vote to the person selected by his candidate. In this case a separate mark upon the ballot could indicate that the vote is not transferable.

"But under e ther one of these systems the minority would receive representation in proportion to its numbers and the representative body would be as closely as possible an exact mirror of the constituent body. Our Congress and our Legislature would become for the first time in our history an epitome of the whole people of each State."

The paper was heartily indorsed in the discussion which followed, in which W. P. Fishback, Louis Rappaport, L. B. Swift, J. M. White and others participated.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE

Only Four Weeks and Two Days Before the World's Fair Ends.

Total Paid Admissions Up to Date Aggregate Nearly Fifteen Millions-Chicago Day.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- Following the rain the sun came out bright and cheerful this morning. The day was warm and pleasant and the people turned out quite largely for Sunday. It was one of the largest Sunday crowds that has been to the world's fair for several weeks. Like all Sunday crowds, the majority of the people spent the day at the art palace and in the resorts along the Midway Plaisance. It is expected that the last month's attendance will be far in excess of that of any month of the fair. Chicago day, which will be celebrated Oct. 9, will probably, should the weather be propitions, see more people at the fair than any other day. The committees having the sale of tickets in charge hope to dispose of three quarters of a million of the pasteboards. The entertainment provided for that day is certainly more extensive than any other event. Nearly fifteen million people have paid to see the fair since it opened on May 1. It is confidently expected this month will add

	five millions more to the total. The paid
r	admissions on special days are shown in
8	the following table:
8	the following saule.
d	May 1. Opening day
t	May 30. Decora ion day
-	June 8. Infanta day
8	June 15. German day
0	June 17. Massachusetts div 148,994
•	Inly 4 United States day
8	Luly 20. Swedish day
d	Aug. 12. Boliemi n day
	1 Aug. 15. Raian day
	Ang. 18. Austrian day
t	Aug. 19. British day
	Aug. 24. Illinois day
9	Aug. 26. Machinery day
0	Sept. 2. Roman Catholic day
	1 Sent 4 New York day 160.382
	Sept. 6, Wisconsin day
0	Sept. 7. Pennsylvania and Brazil day 203,460
1	I Sent S Cymrodorion day
8	Sept. 9, California, G. A. R., Utah, sta-
	tionary engineers and transportation
0	Sept. 9, California, G. A. R., Utah, sta- tionary engineers and transportation day
1	1 Kapt 11 kanena alivar and granchan-
0	gineers' day
	Sept. 12, Maryland and Kansas day 167,108
n	Sept. 13, Michigan and Kansas day 160,221
	Sept. 14, Ohio and Kansas day 198,770
	Sept. 15, Costa Rica, Vermont, Kansas
	and Keeley day
r	and Keeley day
t	day202,376
	44)202,070

by months:

Sept. 30, Irish day......107,853 The following shows the paid admissions Total for Mar 1,050,037 Total for June..... 2,675,113 Total for July...... 2,760,263 Total for August 3,515,493

 Total for September...
 4,658,902

 Total week ending Sept. 30...
 1,044,312

 Total week ending Sept. 23...
 1,135,673

 Sept. 24 (Sunday) Sept. 25 (Monday)..... Sept. 26 (Tuesday)..... "The bill introduced by Mr. Johnson is Sept. 27 (Wednesday)..... Sept. 28 (Thursday)..... Sept. 29 (Friday)..... Sept. 30 (Saturday).....

> Grand total.....14,659,808 GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Generally fair; cooler; winds shifting to northerly. For Ohio-Generally fair: cooler.

Local Weather Report,

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct, 1. Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A.M. 29.89 57 94 East. Lt. Rain. 0.03 7 P. M. 29.86 67 87 S'east. Cloudy. 0.26 Maximum temperature, 70; minimum temperature, 57. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for

Oct. 1, 1893: Normal.... Mean..... Excess or deficiency since Oct. 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -142 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

Bureau. Snow at Denver.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 1. - Denver's first snowstorm this season occurred to-day, when about an inch of snow fell. It has disappeared, however, and the sky is now clear. Considerable snow also fell in the moun-

The Austrian Archduke.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 1 .- A distinguished party of foreigners are occupying a private car at the Rio Grande depot to-night. They consist of Franz, Archduke of Austria and successor to the Austrian throne; Count Wernbrond, two officers and two friends. They landed at Vancouver several weeks since, and have been hunting and fishing in the Northwest. They came down through Yellowstone Park, then to Salt lake, then to this city. They will spend to-morrow seeing the city, and on Tuesday resume their journey east over the Burlington.

Child Burned in an Ice House. GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 1.-The three-year-old boy of William Ferris, of this county, met a horrible death yesterday morning. The child, with his little sister, was playing in an empty ice house. He lighted a match which ignited the straw

and was soon enveloped in flames. His

sister escaped and informed the mother.

who horried to the scene, but too late to

rescue the anfortunate child. Three Chinese Murdered.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 1 .- Yesterday afternoon three Chinamen, gardeners, living about two miles east of the city, were murdered by unknown persons. The motive was robbery, as \$600 was taken. The murderers evidently went from the city, but their identity is a mystery. The bodies were discovered by two other Chinamen. who had lived with the three, but who had

been to the city. "Mrs. Winstow's Southing Syrun" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regu-lates the bowels, and is the best remeay for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Strup. 25e a bottle.

Indonsed by the medical fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's inl-phur Soap is undoubtedly the most popu ar parifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuri s, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold Hi I's Hair and Whisker Dre, black or brown, 50c.

DOESN'T LACK NERVE

Anti-Papist Rudolph Will Speak at Lafayette Again.

Undaunted by His First Experience, When His Lecture Resulted in a Riot-What Whisky Did.

Special to the Ladianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 1 .- How well the lesson was taught last April that this was a city of tree speech, under proper restrictions, will be tested in this city next Tuesday and Wednesday. Last January, it will be remembered, George Rudolph, claiming to be an ex-priest, was mobbed at the opera house while he was delivering a lecture on "Why I Left the Romish Priesthood." Rudolph himself was shot in the side on that occasion, besides being hit over the head and shoulders with clubs. As a result Bartholomew J. Murphy was convicted of assault with intent to kill, fined \$1,000, and sent to the northern prison for two years; William Mackessy was given two years in the same place; Peter J. Clark was convicted, and given four years and \$2,000 fine, but was admitted to bail, pending a motion for a new trial. When this motion came up it was found that Clark had "scooted," and he has not since been found. William Temple, indicted with Clark, is still a fugitive, never having been tried. William Riley, the man with the pole, has not been seen here since that eventful night. It cost Tippecanoe county several thousand dollars to vindicate the right of free speech, and has cost two men their liberty, and three, as noted, are fugitives. Now Rudolph, the man who was speaking on that occasion, is coming back. He has rented the opera house for the nights of Oct. 3 and 4, and proposes to continue the lecture that was cut so suddenly short. It is not thought that he will be in the least molested this time.

"WHAT WHISKY WILL DO."

ler in Decatur County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENSBURG. Ind., Oct. 1 .- Last evening Fred Miller shot Fountain Robbins in John Wetkemper's saloon, at Millhousen, the ball penetrating the stomach. The wound is considered fatal, and he is suffering great pain. Miller and George Speckbaugh were together and invited Robbins to go with them and play poker, stating that there was a man over the way who had some "stuff" they could get. They repeated their invitation three times, but Robbins declined, eaying, "Get it yourself." At this Miller drew a revolver and commenced firing, but before he could fire a second time parties present rushed forward, threw the revolver up and disarmed him. He was placed under arrest and lodged here in jail.

After the shooting Speckbaugh said, "We've got Robbins," and soon after fied. He was captured by Sheriff Menk about midnight in a hay loft at Millhousen. Speckbaugh is from Cincinnati, and had in his pocket about \$200. Miller bails from Vernon. They were both in liquor, and Miller remarked this morning, when he heard of the dangerous condition of Robbins, "That's what whisky will do."

PREPARED TO ESCAPE. Weapons Found in Possession of Prisoners

in the Columbus Jail, Special to the Indianapolis Jegrast

COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct 1.-Sheriff Lucas has just completed a thorough inspection of the cell department of the jail and found that two of the inmates had, in some unknown way, been provided with a short, heavy iron bar that could be used with deadly effect in case of need. In the possession of one of the prisoners was also found a padlock, to which was attached a cord, the instrument to be used as a slungshot. Another prisoner had a bunch of wire from which one prisoner made a key and escaped as his meal was about to be served. The prisoners in the jail refuse to tell who furnished them with these weapons, which they undoubtedly intended to use in a dash for liberty. Cyrus Brown and Ralph Drake are under indictment for murder in the first degree, and four or five others for grand larceny. Liquor was also furnished to some of the prisoners by parties who visited them last week. No prisoners will, in future, be allowed to see friends unless accompanied by the sheriff personally.

Alexandria's Important Acquisition, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 1 .- One of the most important deals consummated in the gas belt since the Indiana field has been developed was that effected in Alexandria, ten miles north of Anderson, last night. W. C. Kelly, R. L. Whitney and J. B. Taylor, of Louisville, Ky., representing the Kelly Ax Manufacturing Company, were in that city all day having under consideration a proposition to remove their entire plant to that city. One hundred and sixty acres as a factory site and \$40,000 bonns were the inducements which the representatives accepted, and signed a contract to begin the work of removal at once. The company has been reorganized with a working capital of \$1,500,000, and will give employment to five hundred skilled men when the factory opens. Alexandria is to be made the center of the ax manufactuing industry of the world. Considering the present financial condition of the country the deal speaks much for the enterprise of the entire gas

Thief Captured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 1 .- A mystery was solved in this city to-day which has baffled the skill of a well-known detective for several weeks. Sums of money, ranging from \$5 to \$25 per week, were being taken from the Palace pharmacy, and the proprietors employed a detective to locate the thief. After watching the safe fer several days two clerks were charged 'y the officer with the guilt. Both protested their innocence and readily consented to .e searched. Later both clerks resigned, but the abstractions of money continued. To-day the colored porter, named Byrde, was caught at the safe, and, it was found, had appropriated \$5. The porter was arrested and placed in jail. The loss to the firm amounted to \$125.

An Insane Farmer's Delusion,

Special to the Indiananolis Journal LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 1 .- Frank Ostbeimer, a farmer, has been recommended by a commission as a proper person to be accepted at the State insane asylum for treatment. Ostheimer's delusion is that he is called upon to make sacrifices to the Lord. and he began operations the other day by taking an ax, getting into his pig pen and beginning the slaughter of his hogs. He had killed two when his wife succeeded in getting him to postpone further operations for the present. From the manner in which the unfortunate man watched his four children it was feared that he might be seized with a sudden notion to do them harm. He was placed in the hospital at the jail, pending the receipt of papers admitting him to

the asylum. Look ng for a Job. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 1 .- Ex-County Superintendent William J. Griffin, who was, a few weeks ago, dismissed from his office in Bartholomew county for immoral conduct, has applied for a school in Washington township, this county, and yesterday was here and was examined for a teacher's license by Andreville Shaw, superintendent of this county.

Church Dedicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 1 .- The new Missionary Baptist Church was dedicated this morning. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. E. S. Graham, D. D., of Hannibal, Mo., his text being ko-

mans, viil, 3. The invocation was delivered by Kev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D., and Rev. W. J. Howe, of the Christian Church, read a selection from the Scriptures. The church cost \$10,000. After the sermon the work of securing \$1,000 was commenced. All the other churches united in the services, and meetings were held in two churches at the same hour. The new church has been the special work of the pastor, Rev. G. P. Fuson.

\$12,000 Wanted for a Boy's Foot,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 1 .- Late last night Kumler & Gaylord brought a \$12,000 damage suit against the Monon road in behalf of Frederick Gillespie, a boy aged eight years. In August, 1892, the lad climbed upon a caboose platform of the Monon road and was ordered off by the conductor. The train was running at the time, and the stern command of the conductor, and the lifting of his foot (as is claimed he did). as if to kick him off, frightened the little fellow and he attempted to get off of the step. He swung around under the wheel and his foot was so crushed as to require amputation.

The Smallpox Pest at Muncle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIF, Ind., Oct. 1 .- Charles Archey, aged thirty-eight, died at the smallpox hospital to-day, making the twelfth death. The sixteen-year-old daughter of Evan Keene, on Merriweather avenue, is a new case. County Health Officer Cowing found the first case in his district, outside the city, to-day. It is Frank Hutchings, residing six miles south of Muncie. He is a brother-in-law of Dr. W. O. Driscoll. The report from Indianapolis that Governor Matthews has denied Muncie financial aid is untrue. There were no church services held to-day.

Suicide of a Young Girl. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 1.-About noon to-day Miss Dora Peters, residing near Pettit, this county, committed suicide by hanging herself to the rafters of the milk house. An old keg and a pail were used as a platform to enable her to adjust the noose about her neck. Miss Peters was but six-teen years old. She left no notes or explanations.

Receiver for a Wealthy Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 1.-The Patterson Fruit-jar Company, of West Muncie, asked for a receiver, and John J. Hartley has been appointed. This was necessary to realize money. The factory will resume operations this week. The company can pay \$3 for every dollar of indebtedness.

State Meeting of Baptists.

Special to the Indiapapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 1 .- The Baptists of the State will hold a week's meeting in this city, beginning to-morrow. The programme is an extensive one, covering every day and night of the week. Arrangements have been made to entertain five bundred ministers and delegates.

Lived Almost a Century.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 1 .- The funeral services of Mrs. Abijah Davis were held this afternoon at the Christian Church, conducted by Rev. W. J. Howe. He was assisted by the other ministers of the city. Mrs. Daris was ninety-eight years old, and a pioneer of this county.

SCARCITY OF SUGAR.

Vain Clamor of Manufacturers and Dealers-Causes of the Shortage.

New York Tribune. Just at present there is such a scarcity of refined sugar in the market that wholesale dealers and manufacturers who use sugar largely are being put to the greatest straits. The great scarcity, amounting almost to a famine, is being severely felt by retail dealers and consumers as well, and all the candy-makers and bonbon consumers are anxious together. The same tale of an uncomfortable and vexations scarcity was told in all the big wholesale grocery houses yesterday. Many buyers who wanted sugar badly were sending beseeching pleas for; an immediate supply. even offering to pay a distinct advance in price. The invariable reply was, however, that it was simply impossible to get sugar on short notice, and that no promises of shipment within three weeks would be made. The wholesale grocers and the American Sugar Refining Company said that the scantiness of the supply was due simply to the business depression which extended through July and August, and to the sudden revival about Sept. 1, joined with the unusually early ripening of the

It is usually the habit of the wholesale grocers to carry a considerable stock of refined sugar for the running demand during the summer, and for the heavy orders at the beginning of the fruit-canning season. This last summer, bowever, there was almost no demand for sugar by retail buy-ers; people used less in their homes, and the various manufacturers who use sugar in their business asked for extremely little. The consequence was, in the first place, that when business began to revive the orders poured in too briskly for fulfillment. In the second place, the drouth ripened the fruit two or three weeks earlier than usual, and the canners began shricking for the necessity. In the third place, many buyers, finding that the market was short, began sending in heavy orders on the principle that it is always a first-rate plan to have a good supply of what is extremely scarce. That is the reason that retail grocers haven't been able to supply their regular customers; that is the reason why wholesale dealers have been obliged to turn away all but their regular buyers, and to put off even those; and that is the reason why candymakers, condensed milk manufacturers, citron preservers and all such people who need sugar badly are much worried, and are rushing around to lay in a stock of refined sugar.

The American Sugar Refining Company, it is stated by its officers, is exerting its utmost to meet the extraordinary demand. All of its refineries are running to their fullest capacity, and are running Sundays as well as week days. The company's powers of production are taxed to the utmost, and the sales are limited merely by the ability to meet the gemand. Through the summer, when trade was virtually stagnant, the company kept on manufacturing sugar and piling up stock, having faith that the suspension of demand was only temporary. If it had not been for this activity of manufacturing. the demand of the last few weeks could not have been satisfied fast enough to avert an actual famine in sugar. Most of the dealers think the worst part of the stringency is over, though they refuse to promise immediate filling of orders.

The South and Southwest have suffered even more than this section of the country for the want of sugar. The new crop of refined Louisiana sugar will be in New Orleans shortly, however, and will relieve the pressure at that point and throughout the South. A. K. Shriver, of the J. Meyer & Co., of Baltimore, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter that the pressure in that city had been tremendous. Sugar could not be got, and their factory had to shut down frequently for an hour or two at a time, while the highways and byways of the market were searched for two or three barrels of sugar. Despite the enormous demand, the price of refined augar has not gone up. The officers of the American Sugar Refining Company say that they have pursued this policy from the conviction that it was the

most reasonable and satisfactory for final results. If the refiners had raised the price, dealers say, sugar would have been speedily pouring in here from Germany and Scotland, where the competition with American refiners is keen. And it is announced that even with the staple price, a big order of sugar is now on its way across the ocean to help answer the unexpectedly large demand.

Ex-Speaker Red on the Political Situation.

It is a very unfortunate thing for the

country that the Democratic party, in its inexperience of responsibilities, . hould continue its custom, born of thirty years of exile, of charging all the things which happen to the Republican party. It would seem as if the people could do nothing to fix responsibilities. Not even a three-to-one majority in the House can confer upon these partisans any freedom from the idea that all things that are done are still done by the Republicans. Even the visible presence of 145 majority, a majority almost twice as large as the whole Carobiern force, has not prevented the New England Life Was a Burden

Because of the intense pains in my stomach and side, and also on account of gall stones. After eating I would be in great distress. I be-tocame so reduced in flesh that my friends thought I would not live long. I grew worse and my removal to a hospital in Syracuse was under advisement, when my father had me give Hood's Sarsaparilla ad trial. There was an improvement at once and I & Masmarr Shuts have continued taking it, until I am now well. I have gained in flesh and can eat

heartily without distress. I now enjoy life and I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. MARY SHUTE, Cazenovia, N. Y.

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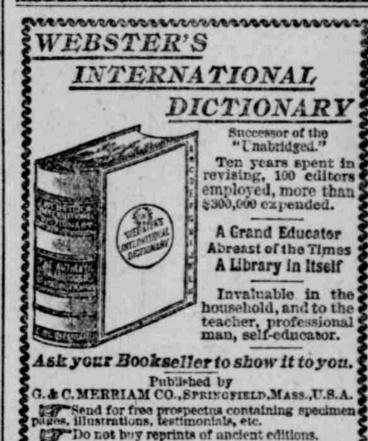


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ASSIGNEE'S SALE. For sale, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, the stock and fixtures of the well-known "Corner Book Store." Stock open for inspection. Bids will be received for same until noon October 25, 1893. Terms cash. The right to reject any and all bids received.

L. A. FOOTE, Assignee. Democrat from charging the nonrepeal of the act called the Sherman act to his party enemies in the House. They do this even at the time when the commonest dictates of good sense demand that they should behave with a little decency towards opponents whose help they are asking. It is most unfortunate that the difficulties of this country should be made more afflictive by attempts to make party capital, when the real wealth of the country is in jeopardy. If the Sherman act has not proved a remedy for the situation of 1890, or rather, having been the solution of the impending questions of that perplexing time, has ceased to be for the good of the country, why not examine it in the light of all the conditions and try to find out what ought to be done? Why spend time in being extra wise after an event, ately wise at the present time?

Lizzie Borden Not Seeking Notorlety. Kansas City Star.

The "most-popular-candidate" fad took a queer turn lately. A Boston newspaper put up Miss Lizzie Borden as a contestant for a free ticket to the world's fair, and she received about 96,000 votes and was notified that she was about to win, when her counselor, Mr. Jennings, notified the newspaper managers to give the prize to the next highest candidate on the list. A final rush on behalf of another candidate secured the prize. Miss Borden does not desire notoriety, but seems unable to avoid it.

Senatorial Courtesy. Portland (Mc.) Press.

The public would be deeply gratified if some one of the honorable Senators would explain the precise meaning of the phrase "courtesy of the Senate." To be courteous, ordinarily, is to be police, considerate of the feelings of others; but that evidently is not the understanding of the word in the Senate, for it certainly isn't polite or considerate for one Sepator to call another a "steerer" and for the other to retort by stigmatizing the first as an "eavesdropper."

Not Original. Hartferd Courant

That surprise party put up on the simpleminded train robbers by the Kansas City & Conneil Bluffs Railroad Company and the St. Joseph police was clever but not original. The same thing was tried in Mexico years ago, on a much larger scale, and with the most satisfactory results. The passengers of the held-up train were soldiers of the Rural Guards in disguise, and the way they slaughtered the astonished road agents was a caution to the profession.

Fits, Just the Same.

New York Recorder. A famous song in the Harrison and Tyler campaign of 1840 had for its refrain the words: "Van, Van, is a used-up man." The reference was to Van Buren, not Van Alen.

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have secured for them the patronage of the most intelligent housewives of this country. A few cents additional cost does not deter ladies who are mindful of the health of their family, from procuring that which is known to be pure and wholesome. They are the finest made.

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